THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 266.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1831. [Vol VI.

BUENOS AYRES.

The troops belonging to this Province, which formed the Army of Reserve in the late campaign, made its public entry into this capital on the 20th inst. The affair was managed with considerable pomp. The Government on the day preceding published the particulars of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion.

At 9 P. M. the cannon at the fort gave note for the assembling of those appointed to receive their brethren in arms; and at half-past 10 the Inspector General (Gen. Lucio Mansilla,) with a numerous *cortège*, including Generals Guido, Vedia and Admiral Brown; Colonels Prudencio Rosas, M. Olazabal and Salvadores; Lt. Colonels Hernandez, Montesdeoca and Pinedo; and a number of officers of the Army and Navy, proceeded to their destination, attended by the regiment of Patricios (Infantry,) Col. C. Vidal; regiment of Defensores de Buenos Ayres do., Col. Felix Alzaga—and some squadrons of the first regiment of Militia Cavalry, Col. A. Pinedo.

The crowd of people was likewise very great, and all sorts of vehicles were in requisiton, the whole proceeded to the *Miserere*, where the Army of Reserve were drawn up with their artillery, &c., and headed by their General (Juan Ramon Balcarce,) and the Chief of the staff General H. Martinez.—Mutual congratulations took place, their bands playing appropriate music. The troops assembled of the late Army of Reserve, consisted of a battallion of flying artillery, Brevet Col. D. J. M. Torres: a battalion of Cazadores, Col. Felix Olazabal; a corps of Patricios, Lt. Col. J. Ramiro; do. of Defensores de Buenos Aires, Lt. Col. J. J. Oleros; a battalion of the Argentine guard, Colonel M. B. Rolon; a squadron of the 2nd regiment of Militia cavalry, Col. A. Ramirez.

In proceeding through the streets they were saluted with loud *vivas*, fire works, &c., and flowers were thrown upon them. Arrived in the Plaza de la Victoria, the cannon at the fort fired a salute, and all the troops presented arms: a variety of addresses from the superior officers to the troops took place, which as they are matters of history we shall cursorily notice in our next.

The day altogether was one of jubilee in Buenos Ayres—the shops were closed. In the evening the public offices, the theatre, and the town generally, was illuminated,—the National air was sung at the theatre.

The Guard vessel in the Outer Roads was decorated with flags,—as also the schooner of war Sarandi, in the Inner Roads—they and the other vessels of war fired salutes.

We most sincerely regret that we cannot give copious extracts from the European Journals this week, in consequence of the necessity we are under of providing *materials* for our Paper early in the week.

We have received by the Packet Frolic, London Papers to 21st July; the Falmouth Packet of 23rd., and Paris, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Rotterdam Papers to the 19th. The following is a summary of their contents.

In France tranquillity prevailed.

No action of importance had taken place between the Russian and Polish troops,—the latter had found a most efficient ally in the disease *colera morbus*, which had reduced the Russian ranks in a frightful degree: amongst the victims to it were the grand Duke Constantine, (brother to the Emperor of Russia;) and the General-in-chief of the Russian Army, Count Diebitsch, both of whom died within a few hours after being attacked with the malady.

Prince Leopold had accepted the dignity of King of Belguim, and had gone thither, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The question of Reform occupied all minds in England, it had on its second reading in the House of Commons a majority of 136, and was referred to a Committee,—odds were offered that it would not (unless materially altered by the Committee,) pass the House of Lords.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil had arrived in England—and was extremely well received, both by the Government and the people.

Accounts received *via* Rio Janeiro, report that the French have taken possession of the forts and shipping, at Lisbon.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—

An article having appeared in the *Universal* of Montevideo of the 9th inst., which has given rise to others in the journals of this city, viz;—in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th and 14th inst., and the Clasificador of the 17th and 20th; respecting some expressions used by the ex Minister of Brazil *José Clementi Pereira*, in his defence in the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the 10,000 stand of arms ordered to be purchased by the ex-Government, I intreat you, therefore, for the sake of truth, and that the public may not be misled by such assertions, to lay before you an exact translation of what the said ex-Minister said upon the subject, extracted from a printed copy which I have now in my possession—the words were as follows:—

"Having signed the preliminary convention of peace of the 30th August, 1828, I should not deserve to be excused if through any omission of mine, it should happen that the Government might find itself unable to make war with advantage in case of its breaking out again, as it may possibly happen, according to the very article 18 of the said convention, which says:

"If contrary to expectations, the high contracting parties should not come to an adjustment in the definitive treaty of peace, through questions that may arise in which they may not agree, notwithstanding the mediation of his Britannic Majesty. The Republic and the Empire cannot renew hostilities before the expiration of the five years stipulated in the tenth article; nor even after this time can hostilities take place, without notification being reciprocally given, with the knowledge of the mediating power, six months previously."

"Now as the definitive treaty of peace ought to be preceded, or at least accompanied with the demarcation of the limits of the Empire with the cisplatine State, and as this question, in my opinion, as I have already said, will be more complicated and disputed than perhaps it seems, because the pretensions of this State are not in accordance with the indubitable rights of the Empire; would it be prudent in the Government to slumber in such a case, without preparing in time for future events, and then say, when it might be accused of negligence:—*I did not think of it—Our neighbour was so weak that we need not fear him*,—as has been already said upon another occasion; and who knows what may be the result of this important question. Let the future be what it may, I conceive that prudence dictated that the Government should be ready to maintain its rights with glorious advantage to the National interests. The above powerful motives were fortified by intelligence received worthy of credit, which convinced me of the necessity imposed upon the Government, to pay particular attention to the interests of the province of Rio Grande."

I think Mr. Editor, after this faithful relation of the words uttered by the ex-Minister, no impartial person will suppose that the views of the late Brazilian Government, in ordering 10,000 stand of arms, were for the purpose of attempting to regain possession of the Banda Oriental, as some of the Editors of the newspapers above mentioned seem to suspect.

A Subscriber.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In conformity to a new arrangement made by the Government, the mail for Santa Fé and Chili, will be made up on the 5th. and 19th. of each month; and that for Peru on the 10th and 26th do.

The House of Representatives of this Province held a sitting on 16th, inst., when the discussion noticed in our last was resumed; the Speakers were Señores Olavarrieta, Insiarte and N. Anchorena. The latter stated that no distinction existed in the stock created at different periods, that the funded system of the province was founded upon a plan of consolidation, there was no privileged stock, nor any sum of money set aside to redeem any particular fund, although on the creation of new stock a fixed and permanent sum was destined for its redemption.

The question was adjourned to the 19th. On which day the discussion was again resumed. The Speakers were Señores Baldomero Garcia, Silveira, N. Anchorena, Garcia de Zuñiga and Cernadas.

Señor Garcia de Zuñiga observed that no real cause for alarm existed respecting the sale of the estates in question, the Government not being obliged to take offers made should they be deemed too low: and in the second place it ought to be considered that the estates belonging to the State scarcely produced five per Cent. per annum, deducting the continual expenses which they incurred; and that an estate worth one hundred thousand dollars, even supposing that it sold for half that money would redeem one hundred thousand dollars of stock, the dividend upon which per annum amounts to six thousand dollars, and at present such property does not pay the Government one half its rent.

Señor Cernadas spoke on the same side, adding that the estates in private hands would benefit both the proprietors and the State, augment the number of capitalists and promote industry; nevertheless every consideration ought to be paid to the interests of those who now occupied them; and the hon. Member was of opinion that six or eight months, notice should be given to the public, in order that the present occupiers who might want the means of purchasing, may have the necessary time to provide.

The discussion was adjourned to 23rd. instant.

NATIONAL BANK.

The following are the names of the new Directors elected by the Shareholders on 31st. ult., and which election has been approved by the Government, viz:—

Señores Mariano Andrada, José Maria Escalada, José J. Garmendia, José Perez, José J. Almeida, Narciso Martinez, Laureano Cazon, Vicente Castex, José Iturriaga, Juan Victorica, Manuel Regueira, Victorino Fuentes, Roque del Sar, Sabastian Ocampo, Manuel Martinez, and William Brown.

The observances of the *Novena* concluded on 16th inst., upon which occasion a procession of the clergy, &c., took place from the Cathedral through the streets, headed by the Bishop.

The spectators and attendents were numerous.

Chili.

We have been favoured with Gazettes from the above country, brought by the ship Brunswick, to August last; and after a careful perusal of them we really cannot find any thing that would materially interest our readers. It seems that it was the Peruvian corvette *Libertad* that was ran away with by the crew, from the port of *Cobija*,—and not the frigate *Prueba*: this transaction is attributed by some to Bolivian intrigue, whereas the late Revolution in Lima, which deposed the vice-President of the Peruvian Republic (Gen. La Fuente,) is placed by the vice-President's party, to the account of the President of the Republic General Gamarra, who had been dissatisfied with his colleague for his opposition to the war with Bolivia.

It was said that Gamarra had arrived at Lima, and that the Congress had granted him extraordinary powers, and that there was every probability that the war between Peru and Bolivia would be renewed. The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso in relation to this, states that it will be a war between Gen. Gamarra, (the President of Peru;) and Gen. Santa Cruz, (the President of Bolivia;) and not between the two Republics.

Gen. Miller expressed himself decidedly opposed to the late revolution in Lima, and in answer to a note of the prefect of the department of Lima, (J. B. Elespuru,) who headed it, said that that step, so far from preserving order, the laws, and the dignity of the Government, violated all; and that he should be wanting in duty and honor were he to follow such an example, at the same assuring him his (the General's) conduct would always be in accordance with the laws.

In Chili all was tranquil. A new mole has just been finished at Valparaiso. When will such an operation be undertaken in Buenos Ayres,—a port which above all others in South America needs it most, both from its situation and commerce.

A very long and interesting communication appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Tuesday last, copied from the Chili papers.—It is from Gen. Miller, dated on board the U. S. ship St. Louis, at Callao, addressed to the President of the Republic of Peru, Gen. Agustin Gamarra; and gives a full detail of the revolution effected by the troops in Lima, on the night of the 16th of April last, and in which the battalion *Zepita* took the lead: General Miller in this communication denounces the authors of the revolution as traitors and rebels, who have trampled upon the laws of their country, ejected the legitimate authority, and calls upon the President to bring them to punishment. Gen. Miller was in command of the third division of the Army which garrisoned Lima, and the fort at the Callao—but such was the surprise and the precaution taken by the revolutionists, that he found himself at the head of only 160 men, he therefore entered into negotiations & retired on board the sloop of war above mentioned, with intent to proceed to Chili. The General mentions and eulogizes various superior officers who have been faithful to the legitimate Government; and that the inhabitants of Lima generally, were highly indignant against those who caused the revolution.

The vice-President of the Republic Gen. Lafuente, was ill in bed at the time the revolt took place, and narrowly escaped from the troops sent to seize him.

Without having any desire to mingle in Peruvian politics, we must say that the letter of Gen. Miller above alluded to, does equal honor to his head and to his heart, and will no doubt be hereafter appreciated, even by the very party to whom he is now opposed.

A few months since a pamphlet of 63 pages was published in London; upon the subject of the "Disturbances in South America;" one of which some one has done us the favour to send to our address, from that capital. The author's style of writing proves that he is a true friend to South American Independence. He states that he has resided a long time in South America, which has led him to form opinions on the disturbances in that country, very different from those which prevail in England; that erroneous impressions exists in regard to the disturbances in the South American Republics, caused partly by the want of discrimination in the generality of travellers who have visited them, and partly in the distance and infancy of these new States. The author traces what he conceives to be the causes of the disputes, and expresses his perfect conviction "that the disturbances in South America cannot yet terminate, but they cannot be of long continuance,—that they must terminate in the actual establishment of free Governments:—and that South America cannot soon reach that state in which liberty is said to be consolidated, but that it will attain such a state in a comparatively short time.

The pamphlet likewise alludes to prejudices, which are entertained against the new State from not paying their debts, and observes "that our conclusions are precipitate when our property is concerned."

There is a great deal of truth in the above remark, as well as in the adage that "we lend our money and lose our friend:"—should a man be never so well intentioned, yet if he demur in money matters his prospects are blighted,—he is spoken slightly of, something like the remarks made by an inveterate whist player in London, who on being asked his opinion by the holder of a bill of exchange, respecting the pecuniary means of the person upon whom the bill was drawn,—he replied, "He may be a *good man*, but I'll be d——d if he can play at whist."

The arguments adduced in the pamphlet are ingenious and at times new; and the author travels upon ground which has been but slightly trod, for how few have undertaken similarly to defend the new States, and yet generally speaking how little is known in Europe respecting South America, and what erroneous impressions prevail from the report of transient visiters.

Fitzosborne in his letters, says—"That until a man is capable of conversing with ease among the natives of any country, he can never be able to form a just and adequate idea of their policy and manners. He who sits at a play without understanding the dialect may indeed discover which of the actors are best dressed, and how well the scenes are painted or disposed; but the characters and conduct of the drama must ever remain a secret to him."

Another author (Kotzebue we believe,) has stated that no one ought to give an opinion upon a country and its inhabitants, unless he has resided there at least ten years, and knows well the language.

We must confess to have been pleased with this work, "*on the Disturbances in South America*," if not convinced. The author appears to have had no other aim but to counteract prejudice, and to make it appear according to the concluding lines of the pamphlet, "that the state of South America is very different from what is generally supposed."

THE PENNANT.

The following is stated to be the derivation of the pennant at the head of a man-of war.

"When the Dutch Admiral Van Tromp, was sweeping the seas with his men-of-war, by way of a boast he put a *broom* at the head of his mast; for which when Queen Elizabeth of England had notice, she desired all her men-of-war to mount a *long strip of linen* at the head of their masts, as much as to say she would *flog* them soundly if they dared to molest her."

FRANCE.

France, "with all thy faults I love thee still!" No man should travel from his cradle to his grave without paying thee a visit by the way: with a disposition prone to enjoyment, it lightens the journey amazingly. The French are a kind people, and it must be his fault who cannot live happily with them. Pity it is, possessing, as they do, whatever can contribute to the felicity of a people in a state of peace, that war should be indispensable in order to render their idea of happiness complete. *La gloire* and *la guerre* form the eternal burden of their song—as if the chief business of life were to destroy life. They would fight to-morrow with any nation on earth, for no better an object than the chance of achieving a victory. Laugh at me, if you please, for uttering what you may consider a foolish opinion, but I look upon it as a serious misfortune to them that the two words *Gloire* and *Victoire* rhyme together: they so constantly occur in that portion of their poetry which is the most popular, and the best calculated to excite them in a high degree—their *vaudeville* songs—that the two ideas they express have become identical in their minds; and he will deserve well of his country who shall discover the means of making *glory* rhyme to *peace*.—*Mirror.*

On the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock at night the *quinta* called *Barbones*, about 2 miles from this city was entered by robbers, viz;—(3 men and a boy,)—they succeeded in getting into the house by surprise—and suddenly attacked the inmates Captains Anderson and Pride,—the former was knocked down, and the latter wounded in several places by a knife, but not dangerously; and we are happy to state that he his in a fair way of recovery. The robbers in their alarm had not time to make much booty, and only took away a watch belonging to Captain Anderson. The latter gentleman although bruised did not receive serious injury. We believe that none of the robbers have been apprehended,

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FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do do.
Brig Caraboo, Lowden,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do do.
Do Lima, Smith,	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	do do.
Brig William and Ann, Lyall,	M. A. Basualdo.	do do.
Do Porcia, Burnett,	John Harratt and Sons.	do for Cowes for orders.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Paulina, Ricketson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship Romulus, Barker,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Brig Elm, Mierkens,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Philadelphia,
Brig Ruth, Jefferson,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Barque Leopard, Parker,	Dorr and Reincke.	do for Boston.
Brig John Gilpin, Wingate,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	do for Baltimore.
Barque Hope, M. Sheaffe,	Davison, Dorr and Co,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prudhomme,	V. Courass.	Isle of Bourbon with mules
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Carlo Feliz, Buzzolini,	Pedro A. Plomer,	Loading for Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa.
Brig Socrates, Ravenna,	Pedro A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz and Gibraltar.
Schooner Asunta, Bassori,	Luis Amades.	For Sale,
Schooner-brig Elena Constanza, Agustine, (late Argentine schr. brig General Balcarce,)	Pedro A. Plomer,	Cadiz.
DUTCH.		
Brig Phœnix, Vesser,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Amsterdam.
BREMEN.		
Ship Brunswick, Baetjer,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Havannah.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig San José Americano, J. R. Silva,	C. J. Moreira,	Loading for Brazil.
Brig Bella Juanita, Pereira, (late Eolo,)	J. Gestal.	do for Havannah.
Zumaza Alianza, L. F. Braga,	Narciso Martinez,	do for Santos.
Schooner Bella Eliza, J. Sousa,	Manuel Carreras,	Brazil.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J. Gestal.	do.
Brig Emilia, J. F. X. Ferreira,	J. Acosta.	Discharging.
Brig Rufino, J. Albes,	M. A. Ramos.	do.
Zumaca San Antonia Vencedor, C. Antonia,		do.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

Packet Frolic, Lieutenant Green, Commander.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

At Falmouth.

On 24th June.— British Packet Frolic, from B. Ayres 5th April; Montevideo 9th., and Rio Janeiro 27th do.

15th July.—Do do Reynard, from B. Ayres 20th April; Montevideo 27th., Rio Janeiro 15th May.

At Liverpool.

On 12th July —British schooner-brig Pursuit, Alexander, from B. Ayres 31st March.

16th do.—Do brig Ann, Waller, from B. Ayres 1st April.

11th do.—Do brig Mediterranean Packet, Moudell, from Montevideo 6th May.

At Cadiz.

On 25th June.—Portuguese schooner brig Maria, Bautista, from B. Ayres 14th April.

The brig Cleopatra, Walsh, sailed from Liverpool for B Ayres on 2nd July. She had sailed on 27th June, but was delayed by getting a ground.

It was not known what Packet would be next appointed for this.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

September 11th—British brig Clarence, Harding, from Liverpool 27th June.

12th.—American schooner Henry, Darel, from Baltimore 25th June.

Sardinian ship Carlota, from Genoa and Rio Janeiro.

18th.—French brig Joseph, Lemeau, from Bourdeaux 19th July.

Brazilian brig Alianza, from Rio Grande.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

September 17th.—Wind E.

Arrived French ship Nouvelle Alliance, Prudhomme, from the Island of Bourbon 9th June, with 20 tons of stone, 1000 hard dollars, hay, &c., to Victor Contass.

Oriental schooner brig Preciosa Maria, A. Joaquin, from Montevideo 16th, with tobacco, caña, &c., to Felix Alibert.

An Oriental schooner and 2 zumacas and 8 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed Oriental packet schooner Aguila Primera, Soriano, for Montevideo.

September 18th.—Wind N.E.

Nothing arrived.

Sailed Sardinian ship Aurora, Rizo, for Cadiz, Barcelona and Genoa,—despatched by Alexander Martinez, with 10.026 dry hides, 20 bales, with 80 quintals of cut hides, 500 quintals of old iron, 1000 horns.

Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, J. V. Velez, for Parnagua.—despatched M. A. Ramos, with 20 fanegas of salt and 62 barrels of flour.

September 19th.—Wind E. blowing strong in the afternoon.

Arrived an National schooner brig and 9 sail of small craft from the Uruguay and Parana, with wood, &c.

Sailed American brig Mars, Devereux, for New York.

She anchored in the evening to the S.E., from the strong head wind.

In our last we inserted the particulars of her cargo, and noticed her having got aground upon the City Bank, on the 16th., owing to a very low tide.—She did not get off until the 18th.

11 sail of small craft to the N.

September 20th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived Oriental packet schooner Adelaide, Anderson, (late National schooner Bella Porteña,) from Montevideo 19th., to J. and S. Lyons.

2 schooners and 9 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

The American brig Mars, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

September 21st.—Wind N.E. variable and calm all day.

Arrived Brazilian brig Rufino Graciosa, J. Albes, from Parnagua 3rd inst., with timber and yerba, to M. A. Ramos.

Braziliam zumaca San Antonio Vencedor, C. Antonio Cuadros, from St. Catherines 3rd inst., with timber, &c., to order.

Sailed British brig Brothers, Black, for Cadiz and Barcelona,—despatched by John Harratt and Sons, with 7556 dry hides, 44 bales with 220 dozen sheep skins, 32 do with 10,454 pounds of ostrich feathers, 16 do. with 1800 deer skins, 7 do. with 700 horse hides.

September 22nd.—Wind S.E. foggy.

Arrived H. B. M's Barque Packet Frolic, Lieut. Green, Commander, from Falmouth 23rd July, arrived at Rio Janeiro 5th September, sailed from thence 10th; and Montevideo 20th instant.

Passenger from Falmouth.—The lady of Admiral Brown, and daughter and son, (Miss Martina Brown and Mr. Edward Brown;) Mr. Oliver Jump.

2 schooners and 5 balandras, from the Parana, with wood, &c.

Sailed 11 sail of small craft to the N.

September 23rd.—Wind N. (slight rain.)

Nothing arrived.

Sailed British brig Plata, White, for Liverpool,—despatched by Miller, Stewart and Co., with 10,300 horns, 8047 dry hides, 5926 salted do. 1000 horse do, 46 bales horse hair (about 1150 arrobas.) 40 do cut hides (about 500 quintals.) 6 do horse hides (about 750 do.,) 2 do nutria skins (about 250 dozen.)

At night.

American barque Leopard, Parker, for Boston,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 200.000 shin bones, 5000 ox hoofs, 19,079 horns, 1149 dry hides, 290 salted do., 48 bales cut hides (about 600 quintals,) 35 do wool (about 595 arrobas,) 23 do sheep skins (about 414 dozen,) 15 do horse hair (about 357 arrobas.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at the British Episcopal church, John Hocart Robilliard, Esqr., to Emma, eldest daughter of the Revd. John Armstrong, British Chaplain in this city.

DIED.

On 21st inst.—After a short illness, Mr. Cornelius Dorr, of Boston, aged 41 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE Keepsake Annual for this year.—Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59. calle del 25 de Mayo.

SALE BY AUCTION
BY J. J. ARRIOLA AND Co.

At No. 50, calle de la Florida.

ON Tuesday 27th inst., at half-past 10 A. M. to the highest bidder, the books of the library of the late "Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States, the hon. J. M. Forbes, deceased. Catalogues can be seen at the Auction Room. Also a collection of curious documents, referring to extensive and important events connected with the revolution in Peru, and various ancient works belonging to a gentleman, about to leave the country.

At the same time will be sold two beautiful mahogany book cases; a strong English four wheeled carriage with good harness.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against, or that are indebted to the estate of the late Mr. Cornelius Dorr, are requested to present the same with proper vouchers, to the Executors of his Estate.

JOSEPH DORR, Junr.
N. F. REINCKE.

No. 28, calle de la Paz, Buenos Ayres. Sept. 23rd 1831

UNION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE Library will be opened at Mr. Steadman's Book Store, calle de Cangallo, No. 92, on 1st of October ensuing. Tickets of admission can be had by application to Mr. John Edgar, (Turner,) Calle de la Victoria, No. 132.

G. RAMSAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

AT No. 92, calle de Cangallo, are on sale a quantity of Baylis and Co's., superior silver steel, counter sunk, drilled eyed needles, both sharps and betweens, a very superior article.

FOR SALE

At No. 68, calle de Florida,

A quantity of ladies and children's *Leghorn hats*, of superior quality and at moderate prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 105 a 106 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 103 a 104 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 a $6\frac{1}{8}$ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, $6\frac{1}{2}$ a $6\frac{5}{8}$ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, $6\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{2}$ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 59 per cent.
Bank Shares, 160 dollars each.
Exchange on England, $7\frac{1}{2}$d per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 160 a 165 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 6 dollars for one.
Do. on the United States, 6 dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 27 a 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 24 a 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 21 a 23 do.
Do. salted, 18 a 19 pesada.
Do. Horse, 7 a $7\frac{1}{4}$ dollars each.
Nutria skins, 12 a 25 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 38 a 40 do.
Wool (common,) 5 a 6 dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 21 a 24 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 12 a 14 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 9 a 10 dl per quintal.
Horns, 300 a 800 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 54 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 7 a 8 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week $106\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. The lowest price, 103 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, $7\frac{1}{2}$. The lowest do. $7\frac{1}{8}$

This paper is published every SATURDAY, price SEVEN DOLLARS per Quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo where subscriptions are received.